

## BIG BATTLESHIP LOST TO BRITAIN

Bulwark Blown Up in Estuary of  
River Medway, Near  
London.

### ALMOST ENTIRE CREW GONE

Between 700 and 800 Men Killed—Believed to Have Been Caused by Explosion of the Magazine—Russians Claim Victory Which Is Denied by Berlin—Little Fighting in Flanders.

London, Nov. 25.—The battleship Bulwark of Great Britain was blown up and sunk Thursday in the estuary of the Medway river. Between 700 and 800 men were lost, including Capt. Guy Belcher, her commander, and all her officers. Only 14 of her crew were saved.

It is announced officially that the explosion was interior and originated in the ship's magazine.

The disaster is the most appalling, with the exception of the loss of the Audacious, the British navy has suffered in war. The men aboard her had not a fighting chance for their lives. The boat sank in three minutes.

The band was playing aboard the Bulwark. Near her were anchored several other ships.

### Churchill Announces Disaster.

Suddenly a terrific explosion occurred in the bowels of the ship. A great cloud of smoke arose, enveloping the Bulwark and shutting her from sight. A great white flash of fire streaked through the black veil; the smoke cloud thickened and rolled outward and upward.

Announcement of the loss of the Bulwark in Sheerness harbor was made in the house of commons by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty.

### Only Fourteen Are Saved.

Mr. Churchill's official statement follows:

"The battleship Bulwark was lying in the harbor at Sheerness when she was blown up. The disaster occurred at 7.53 o'clock in the morning. The ship was torn absolutely asunder and had entirely disappeared when the smoke cleared away. It is the opinion of the admirals at Sheerness that the ship was destroyed by an explosion of the magazine. Only 14 members of the crew were saved. The destruction of the Bulwark will not sensibly affect our military or naval position."

Chief Loss Is in Men.

The Bulwark was of 15,000 tons displacement. It was laid down in 1880 and completed in 1902. It was 411 feet long, 75 feet wide, and drew 29 feet of water. Its armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, 12 6-inch guns, 16 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and four submerged torpedo tubes. It had a complement of 750 men. It cost \$5,000,000.

Although too old to be any longer in the first fighting line, the Bulwark still was a useful unit. The loss of the ship, however, was nothing compared with the heavy loss in trained officers and men. The Bulwark in its early career was quite a favored ship. For a long time it was the flagship of Admiral Charles Beresford in the Mediterranean.

### More British Ships Sunk.

London, Nov. 25.—German submarines have sunk two more British steamships and a German mine has sent to the bottom a British naval collier, according to admission of the British admiralty.

Coming on the heels of the appalling disaster which befell the British battleship Bulwark, when it was blown up with the loss of more than 750 officers and men, these new evidences of hostile naval menace at the very gates of London have served to spread consternation over England.

### Churchill Seeks to Allay Fear.

A supreme effort to allay the growing terror of the British people was made in an extraordinary speech in the house of commons by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty. He reviewed the operations of the British fleet in the war and contrasted the present and prospective strength of the British fleet with that of the German fleet, declaring new warships were being finished so rapidly in England now that Great Britain could lose one dreadnaught every month for a year and still retain her present superiority over the Germans.

"At the beginning of the war we had 31 dreadnaughts and Germany had 21," Mr. Churchill said. "We have lost six of our older armed cruisers; Germany has lost two. Great Britain had 36 modern light cruisers; Germany had 25. We have lost two; Germany has lost or interned six; we have added six."

### To Reveal All Losses.

Referring to criticisms of the admiralty's failure to utilize its submarines as effectively as the Germans had done, Churchill said the fact that British submarines had been unable to produce results on a large scale was due to the "seldom offered opportunity to attack."

"The time has not yet arrived when we can usefully discuss the particulars of certain losses to which reference has been made. As soon as possible all facts connected with past operations and the administration of the navy will be made public."

## STAFF MAKES NO BIG CLAIMS

Petrograd Official Announcement Simply Reports Victory Over the German Forces.

London, Nov. 27.—The Russian general staff still is withholding the details of the victory which all other dispatches from Petrograd say the Russians have won over the German forces which penetrated Poland. Tonight's official report simply says the battle continues to develop to the advantage of the Russians and that the Germans are trying to extricate themselves from an unfavorable position.

The Germans, on the other hand, claim they have inflicted heavy losses on the Russians between Lodz and Lowicz.

Lord Kitchener in the house of lords today stated that "the re-enforced Russian troops in this neighborhood have been able to check and defeat the Germans with, I believe, heavier losses than they ever sustained before."

The Russians are said to be continuing their advances through the Carpathians in western Galicia and against Cracow and also are forming a half-circle around East Prussia to avoid the well-fortified and difficult Mazurian lake region.

### Russian Official Statement.

Petrograd, Nov. 27.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

"In the battle of Lodz, which continues to develop, the advantage remains with our troops. The Germans are making strenuous efforts to facilitate the retreat of their troops, which, having penetrated in the direction of Brzeziny, are now retreating to the region of Strykow under conditions very unfavorable to them.

"A German corps has been surrounded and is struggling to break through to the northward, but the Russians are keeping the pace and are gradually drawing inwards. The corps has lost very severely and many men have been captured.

"On the Austrian front our action continues with success. In the fighting of November 25 we took as many as 8,000 prisoners, including two regiments with their commanders and other officers."

### Germans Claim 40,000 Prisoners.

Berlin, November 27.—An official announcement given out today by the German army staff says:

"There is no change in the situation in East Prussia.

"In Poland our troops under General von Mackensen at Lodz and Lowicz inflicted heavy losses on the first and second and on a portion of the fifth Russian armies. In addition to many killed and wounded we have in our possession about 40,000 unarmored prisoners, 70 cannons, 150 ammunition wagons and 155 machine guns, while we destroyed 30 cannons. In these battles our young troops did brilliantly in spite of great sacrifices."

## LULL IN FLANDERS BATTLE

Both Sides Claim to Have Made Slight Progress, But With Little Important Results.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Except for artillery fighting the battle in Flanders remains virtually at a standstill, although in isolated attacks both sides claim to have made some progress. There is no indication where the next German blow is to be struck in the attempt to reach the French coast.

The official French announcement given out in Paris this afternoon reads as follows:

"No important development marked the day of November 25. In the north the cannonading diminished in intensity and no infantry attack was directed against our lines, which made slight advances at certain points.

"In the region of Arras there was a continuation of the bombardment on the town and its environs."

Berlin Reports Situation Unchanged.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—An official announcement given out in Berlin today is as follows:

"In the western arena of the war the situation remains unchanged. The French opened an attack in the region of St. Hilaire with strong forces. The strength of this attack gradually dwindled and the movement finally was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

"We have made progress at Apremont."

### Report of Casualties.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Berlin says report from a reliable source set forth that the French losses up to November 1 were 130,000 men killed, 370,000 wounded, and 147,000 missing.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that he learns from diplomatic sources that the total German losses counting dead, wounded, prisoners, men incapacitated by illness, and those missing for August, September, and the early part of October amounted to 1,500,000.

### England to Repel Foes.

London, Nov. 27.—England is preparing rapidly to repel any possible invasion by Germany. Along the east and south coasts of England these preparations, begun some time ago, are being pushed forward as speedily as possible. Emergency committees of prominent citizens have been formed in several of the large towns. The principal measures already planned look to the safe withdrawal of women and children from the areas which may be threatened, and also the removal of live stock.

## GONZALES SETS UP NEW GOVERNMENT

MEXICO NOW HAS FOUR SELF-APPOINTED RULERS—WAS A CARRANZA CHIEF.

### HAS CABINET AND BATTLECRY

Commands Force of 8,000 Men—U. S. Expected to Disregard Carranza's Reported Demand for Recall of Battleships.

Washington, D. C.—Mexico took a further plunge into disintegration when Maj. Gen. Pablo Gonzales, according to a report to the state department, declared himself provisional president, named a cabinet and took up arms under the cry of "Constitution and Reform."

Gonzales, who is now at Pachuca with a force of 8,000 men, had been supposed to be unwaveringly loyal to Carranza. After the Aguascalientes convention, however, he disappeared southward. His army and his whereabouts since had been more or less a mystery.

The reports from Aguascalientes threw little light upon the latest complication in the Mexican situation. It is not believed here that Gonzales, with his comparatively small force, will be able to interfere with the forces of Provisional President Gutierrez and Gen. Villa for the joint triumphal entry into Mexico City.

Gonzales is the third of the trio of Carranza commanders. Villa and Obregon were the other two. Villa was Carranza's commander of the North, Obregon his commander of the West and Gonzales the commander of the East.

It was these three men who won the battles that made Carranza the chief executive of the republic.

The state department has not heard of the reported action of Gen. Carranza in demanding that the American battleships be withdrawn from Vera Cruz harbor. There is little or no likelihood that the request will be complied with. It is assumed that Carranza is up to his favorite game of carrying public favor in Mexico by feigning an attitude of defiance toward the United States.

However, the United States has passed the point where it would go out of its way to favor Carranza.

The troops were withdrawn because it was considered best for American interests. There is no such consideration, however, in connection with the battleships, and there may, therefore, be expected to remain in Mexican waters.

### Held After Death of Ten.

Pensacola, Fla.—George Colwell was arrested at his home in Jackson county on a charge of arson in connection with the burning recently of the Florida state reform school at Marianna, in which 10 lives were lost. He is held without bond. It is alleged Colwell's son escaped from the institution a few hours before the fire was discovered.

### U. S. Aids Market Plan.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary Norton of the treasury granted permission to the city of Dallas, Tex., to establish a free open-air market on a federal building site, recently bought by the government. Farmers and truck gardeners may place their products on sale without paying market fees.

### To Raze W. C. T. U. Memorial.

Chicago.—Woman's Temple, the memorial building of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is to be torn down to make room for a modern skyscraper. This decision has been reached by the trustees of Field Museum, as holders of the mortgage.

### Stucco Gowns Latest Style.

Chicago.—Stucco gowns or clothes with a touch of sand paper or putty tint are of the latest style, according to the weekly bulletin of the Fashion Art League of America. White hats and white-topped boots or spats should be worn with these creations.

### \$525,000 Award Set Aside.

Chicago.—The award of \$525,000 made in favor of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad and against John C. Fetter by E. C. Field, an arbitrator, four years ago has been set aside in the superior court by Judge Sullivan.

### Missionaries Not Molested.

Washington.—The state department received advices from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to the effect that up to this time no American missionary has been in any way molested or endangered in Turkey.

### Death of Gould's Former Chief.

Passadena, Cal.—Abraham C. Bird, a railroad man of Chicago, died here, aged 71 years. Mr. Bird formerly was an executive officer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and of the Gould lines.

### Reserve Bank's Assets Gain.

Washington.—The statement of the condition of the 12 federal reserve banks discloses that the resources of the banks have increased in one week about \$23,000,000. No report by districts was issued.

## TURKEY DINNER SERVED AT PEN

MOVING PICTURE SHOW ALSO AIDS IN ENLIVENING UNFORTUNATE FELONS.

### CHURCHES JOIN IN SERVICES

State Offices All Closed and Each In-cumbent Enjoys Himself as Seemeth Best—Major De-votes Day to Golf.

### Jefferson City.

A big turkey dinner and moving pictures were features of Thanksgiving day at the state penitentiary. During the day many visitors called at the institution and were shown about.

The churches held union Thanksgiving services in which a special prayer was offered for the restoration of peace in Europe.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. M. Rader, the subject of his sermon being: "God Hath Not Dealt So With Any Nation."

The state offices were closed all day and Gov. Major and most of the officials spent the afternoon at the Country club playing golf.

### "Charity Day."

Gov. Major issued a proclamation setting apart Wednesday, Dec. 9, as "Charity Day," for making contributions for the innocent sufferers of the war in Europe.

The governor calls on the people of the state to contribute anything from 5 cents up.

The members of the committee named by the governor follow:

Kansas City—Walter S. Dickey, R. A. Long, J. W. White and Robert E. Sterling.

St. Joseph—Dr. U. G. Crandell, O. M. Spencer and Col. J. D. McNeely.

St. Louis—Murray Carleton, chairman of the workers; F. D. Gardner, Archbishop Glennon and 25 others.

State at large—E. W. Stephens of Columbia, Lieut. Gov. W. R. Painter of Carrollton and Dr. W. H. Black of Marshall.

The members of the committee are requested to organize and appoint sub-committees and take such other steps as may be necessary in handling contributions. He suggests that the committee convert the contributions into flour, meal and other commodities and give these to the noncombatants who are actually suffering for something to eat and wear in the war zone, and to do so through proper and legitimate channels.

### Fight on Spoils System.

The political spoils system alleged to be in effect in the management of Missouri eleemosynary institutions is coming in for a hard rap at the hands of the Republicans during the coming session of the legislature.

Charles M. Hay, representative of Callaway county in the last legislature, struck a blow at the system in the Forty-seventh general assembly. Hay's bill found but little favor in the legislature and none at all with Gov. Major, who was then busy cleaning the Republicans out of the institutions.

Hay proposed in his measure to create bipartisan boards and to give no governor a chance to appoint more than one-half of the members of such boards during his term. This was to make the boards of management independent of the governor in the selection of employees and officers.

### Favors State Buying Agent.

Gov. Major will lend his aid to a bill providing for a commission to make all the purchases for the state institutions and providing that they shall follow no other occupation during their terms of office. He estimates a saving of something like \$100,000 a year could be effected.

As matters now stand, each institution makes its own purchases. There is little similarity between the prices paid for the different commodities, a fact not due to any of the institutions seeking to gouge the state, but because they are situated widely apart and their wants are not the same. There are 25 state institutions.

### Swift Files Denial.

Swift & Co. in their answer denied that its agents have ever paid rebates or bonuses in the purchase and sale of butter, cream and poultry products in Missouri, or that they have at any time within the past 15 months practiced discriminatory business tactics as charged by the attorney general.

### School Consolidations Valid.

The supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the consolidated school district law by issuing a writ of mandamus to John P. Gordon, state auditor, requesting him to register \$50,000 of bonds in Daviess county.

### Material Controversy Renewed.

The sample wall erected by Contractor Gill at the capital last week was approved. The board approved the work conditionally, providing that the material used was the kind wanted. Now the contractor says all other stone except the variety used in the sample is barred.

### Asylum Physician Dead.

Gov. Major received a telegram from Nevada, Mo., announcing the death of Dr. C. B. Simcoe, assistant physician for the insane asylum there.

### Many Reforms to Be Considered.

The state committee for social legislation, composed of representatives of many social reform organizations in the state, and the civic league, have prepared ambitious programs for legislation which they will attempt to have adopted by the Missouri legislature, which will meet Jan. 6 in Jefferson City.

In addition to abolishing justice courts, following are a few of the changes in prospect:

To provide for the issuing of publicity pamphlets by the secretary of state to explain propositions submitted to the voters.

To provide that the number of saloons shall be limited to one for each 50 of population.

A minimum wage law.

A law to prohibit the contract system of labor in the penitentiary.

A workmen's compensation act.

An act establishing a state industrial commission.

A reform of judicial procedure.

Revision of the election laws of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Elimination of state statutes which are never enforced.

An act for the protection of illegitimate children.

A law making child abandonment a felony.

An act prohibiting common law marriages.

A state-wide probation system for adults, to provide for probation officers to investigate the conduct of paroled prisoners.

An act prohibiting the marriage of persons of feeble mind.

An act to establish a juvenile court in each county.

Extension of the mothers' pension system.

An act to establish a state reformatory for wayward young women.

An act prohibiting child labor between the ages of 14 and 16 unless the child has completed the eighth grade in school and has a certificate of physical fitness from a competent physician.

An act to provide for supervision of private charities by the state board of charities.

### Missouri Business Grows.

The total value of manufactured products in St. Louis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$373,721,470, a gain of \$23,075,032 over the preceding year, according to a bulletin made public by John T. Fitzpatrick, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics. This represents a gain in the value of manufactured products of nearly 6 per cent in one year.

The commissioner had under consideration 2,486 establishments, including shoe manufacturers, brewers, packing houses and tobacco factories.

When the federal census was taken in 1910 the value of manufactured products in St. Louis was fixed at \$327,676,000. The gain since had been \$11,055,470, or nearly 16 per cent.

Products "made in St. Louis" to the value of \$261,284,861 were shipped into the outside world in the 12 months under consideration. Among the foreign countries which purchased St. Louis factory products were: Canada, Mexico, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, Germany, China, Japan, Cuba, France, England, Belgium, Chile, Hawaii, New Zealand, India, Porto Rico, Venezuela, Italy, Scotland, Ireland, Panama, Norway, Sweden, Honolulu, Roumania, Fiji Islands, Philippines and other countries of South America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

### Woerner Quits Board.

Gov. Major announced the resignation of former Judge William F. Woerner of St. Louis as a member of the public service commission. He immediately appointed E. J. Bean to the place vacated by Mr. Woerner and State Senator William G. Easby to Mr. Bean's place as secretary.

### Phelps Gets Capital Home.

Col. William H. Phelps, state senator-elect from the Jasper county district, will bring his entire family to Jefferson City during the next session of the legislature. He has rented the large residence of Mrs. Henry Priemeyer, Madison and McCarty streets, and will occupy it about Jan. 1.

### Charity Day Dec. 9.

Gov. Major has issued a proclamation setting apart Dec. 9 as "Charity Day," to be utilized in giving money and food for the innocent sufferers from the European war, and has appointed a large number of St. Louisans on committees and asks for contributions from 5 cents up.

### Quarantine Lifted.

The state board of health, announced that the quarantine at Montgomery City on account of diphtheria was lifted. All churches, schools and public entertainments have been closed for two weeks.

### Nurse Appointed.

Gov. Major reappointed Miss C. B. Forrester of Kansas City a member of the state board for the examination and registration of nurses for a term of three years from Dec. 1.

### Gov. Major River Delegates.

Gov. Major has been appointed by the Upper Mississippi River improvement association to represent Missouri at the meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors congress at Washington, D. C., Dec. 9-11.

### State Pay Bi-Monthly Urged.

There is a move on foot among employees of the state government to ask the next legislature to pass a bill providing for bi-monthly pay days. It is contended there is no reason why the state should not do so.

## KAISER GOES TO FRONT IN RUSS TO LEAD ARMY

GERMANS HOLD THEIR LINES IN  
POLAND, PETROGRAD  
ADMITS.

## COUNTER ATTACKS WIN AND CZAR'S MEN ARE REPULSED

Russian Statement Tells of Enormous Losses Suffered by Foe, But Fails to Mention Own Casualties—Mucovites Announce Capture of 30,000 Teuton Allies on Cracow Line—Battle Far From Decision—Turks Marching on Suez Canal—Weather Unfavorable.

London.—While deprecating the exaggerated reports of Russian successes in the battle in Northern Poland, where the German emperor has joined Field Marshal von Hindenburg to offer his advice and to encourage his troops, the latest available official reports from Russian headquarters state that the advantage in the fighting still lies with the Russian army.

It is also officially said that enormous losses have been inflicted on the Germans, but no mention is made of the capture of German divisions, which has been so freely reported by the Petrograd correspondents of London and Paris papers.

Opposed to this is the German official report, which says that the Russian attacks have been repulsed and that the German counter attacks have been successful.

In the battle before Cracow the Russians claim success. During the last week they took 20,000 Austrian and German prisoners in this region. This victory is taken in Petrograd to mean that Cracow will not fall to the Russian advance in Silesia from the south, but that, with the Austrian army beaten, it will be necessary only to mask the fortress.

The Russians likewise announce success on the Austrian side of the Carpathians against the Turks, although in both regions the worst of weather has prevailed.

### Germans Hold Lines, Russ Admits.

Petrograd.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters:

"Between the Vistula and the Warta the enemy continues to maintain the position fortified by him at Strykow, Zolow, Sadow and Zolowka (Russian Poland). The fighting has been very stubborn in the regions of Strykow and Zolow. We captured at these points cannon, rapid-firing and several hundred prisoners."

"Our troops have taken part in an engagement along the front, comprising Glogow, Bielawy and Sobota. Along the left bank of the Vistula the Germans carried out a counter attack."

"According to prisoners, the German losses were enormous, many battalions losing all their officers and the companies being reduced from 50 to 30 men."

### Singapore Merchant a Spy.

Marasibek.—News has been received here from Singapore to the effect that a court martial at that place has condemned an old German merchant of that place to 20 years' penal servitude for sending wireless information to the German "sea rover," Emden, informing her captain of the movements of French, English and Russian vessels.

### German Prince in Hospital.

Amsterdam.—According to Berlin newspapers, Prince Stephan of Schaumburg Lippe is ill with inflammation of the lungs and is in a hospital at Ghent. Prince Stephan is a brother of the head of the house of Schaumburg Lippe. He is 27 years of age and is a lieutenant in the third regiment of Prussian ulans.

### Thanks American Red Cross.

Washington.—Red Cross headquarters received from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople a letter recounting expressions of gratitude from the entire Turkish press for the American Red Cross aid to sufferers from the recent earthquake in Konia, Turkey.

### Marquis Visconti Venos Dead.